DEVOTED TO NEWS, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

E. H. BRITTON, Editor.]

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THE FAIRFIELD HERALD

E. G. Britton, IN THE TOWN OF WINNSBORO, S. C. TERMS.—THE TOWN OF WINNSBORO, S. C.
TERMS.—THE HERALD is published Weekly, in the Town of Winnsboro, at \$2 in advance; \$2.50 at the expiration of three months, and \$3 at the close of six months, or within the

Correspondence of the Herald MACON, Geo., Dec. 29th, 1850.

Editor .-- I had anticipated send-The You a communication from this place, descriptive of the general appearance and locality of this western thoroughfare, but as it rained incessantly yesterday, and as this has been a very unpleasant day underfoot, I have been almost completely housed. However, I ventured out yesterd iy on the search of curio-ities, but found them "few and far between." Macon is a town aluding in its incorporation an exat of land equal in size to Columbia, does not contain more than half the umber of inhatitants; each street here is at least two hundred feet broad. The Ocmulgee flows smoothly along on the stern side of the town, contributing at little to its advantages, since it is eve the point of steam boat naviga-, and the Rail Roads, which radiate in every direction from this town, being much more ready mode of transporion than the common pole boats of the ver. In Macon there are many beauidences, and handsome buildings, the latter are the female Acade. which is said to be a flourishing intion; the Lanier House, superior in judgment, to the Charleston Hotel; botton and wollen factory, which oprietor says, is to surpass any. ing in the North, which is of course a

that the stockholder, empryees, and workmen are all Yankees, and their machinery was cast in Boston. There is here also a very large foundry, where I had the pleasure of witnessing the rocess of casting car-wheels, balance els and eng wheels, of every des-

rday it was my good fortune to with a native-born Carolinian. been residing near here for o yearst while in conversation with or segular built Yankees, most of whom refuse to own s'aves, and who have insinuated themselves into almost every kind of office, whether political, social, or religious. This is not only true of on, but of many other towns of orgin. Mr. Editor, if the information ave acquired concerning the politics this State by conversing with intelligent gentlemen from every portion of it correct. I have no hesitation in usting, that the bones of Carolina's igest politicians will have moulded o dust before any concert of action will be brought about between her and This ignoble commonwealth. I have een informed by two legislators of this State, one a native Georgian, the other formerly of our own chivalious State, that in a large portion of Georgia there prospects than to make it known he is a Carolinian. The press has said boast. ingly, that the name of South Carolina the not mentioned in all the proceed. of the late Convention. You can aly judge of the equivocal state of ical affairs here, since the resoluof that Convention are agreed to, both by the Union and States Rights parties. The parties of this State are | four, Whigs, Democrats, State Rights. men and Unicamen; the last of which,

2000 majority. It is a notorious fact that every man, whether Whig or Dem-ocrat, who has within the past year been defeated in an election, from Congress. annn to pedagogue, has become a violent Union man, and openly denounces every thing like Carolina and Secession .--There is a complete coterie of traitorous Southerners, among them-. Warren, Toombs and Stephens, who have of late made it a professional duty to declare to the illiterate of this State, that Congress did more for the South last session than she has done since the framing of the Constitution.

Stephens is the only man as yet nominated to fill the next Gubernatorial chair. I heard this nomination told to-day in a crowd of gentlemen, when e asked, "Well, if the God be mon

I suppose they must be asses." I regret very much that I am unable to send you a more elaborate communi. hurriedly thrown together, however un-

m the glorious land of Palmet-

Separate State Action on the part of South Carolina.

No. hollasvau Mr. Editor: -- For the first time the question is now debated in Pairfield, whether the State of South Carolina shall second from the Union on account of the oppressions of the General Gov. Government of the possession of our ern nent. Until now, I had thought that there was but one opinion amongst our public men upon this question, or cathereshat there was no such question belong to our posterity. If they do no: of the evils entail d by those deletrious algeries. If we look back at the cts and resolves of all our public meetings: in this Districtive shall find but one, intention parvading them all, (even the resolutions infebred by men who now deprecate somerand action) and that intention was a settled determination that let others do as they would, South Carolina should resist Northern aggression. Has any thing occurred to induce us to change this determination? Nothing but what was foreseen at the very time such resolutions were past. It is true that for some time past the cry has been raised that the other Southern States were jealous of South Carolina, and that some of them afficted to consider her arrogant, and that therefore we should be cautious not to aggravate that jea. lousy by precipitate action. We have done so and what has been the result, why, that with the exception of Missis sippi, South Carolina is still left to work out her regeneration alone. For my own part I have always doubted the propriety of this laggard policy. South Carolina, from her early history, from her general intelligence, and from her general reputation is entitled to take a place in the foremost rank of a political reform. She may be regarded as the mother country of the South-western section of this Confederacy, to whom mey might look for advice, rather than that she should whatever portion of light Mr. Boyce is found towards the conclu they now have on the subject of the aggressions of the General Govern. says that the idea of making South Cament upon State Rights, has been derived from the disscussions which have terous that he hardly knows what to say aken place in South Carolina. It is

Having professed to be as fully enlightened u on the subject of our wrongs, as any of our fellows, what right have we to call upon them to take the lead in working out a remedy. If we retrograde, what right have we to expect them to advance? if we abandon the post of honor, and of danger (if there be danger) why should we expect them to be more ambitious of honor, or more during in meeting danger than

ing by same of any

now recommended t

Politicians.

My purpose is to review the responses which have been given by those gentle. en who have been nominated for scats in the State Convention, and as for the majority of them, they may be dispatched in a short way by saying that under the circumstances in which the Legislad ture has placed that body by its action on the subject, their answers are entirey satisfactory. They took to separate State action, at as early a day as it can be practicable. But if the action of this State is to be regulated by the principles avowed in Mr. Boyce's answer, and if our rights are to be maintained only by the rules laid down for his action, we may as well abandon all idea of resistance at once, and submit with what | tian, at least he exercises.

grace we may, to our hard condition. He sats out with depicting the ad. vantages which we would derive from a ing in our Federal relation Southern Confederacy. Now this pic. sectional, admits of no doubt, and the be more powerful and wealthy than the single State of South Carolina, but upon is proved that we cannot obtain one. He says in express terms that "we must remember two facts." 1st. That the other Southern States have " made up their opinions on the past issues, and resolved not to secede:" It would seem from the mero statement of this proposition that there is an end to all prospect of a Southern Confederacy. the case could not be stated in fewer and plainer terms than it is stated by Mr. of our legislature as tame and submis-

secede." Mr. Boyce, however, thinks that Northern aggressions will in time produce a different feeling in the Southern except the separate action of some And it may the that good men and true, Southern State. No State has the right

in the movement. If the General Gov. employment and consequent loss of digernment attempts to coerce South Caro. ina into submission, and the other Southern States look calmly on, without making a common cause, why our rights, our constitutional liberties are gone, and the few years toleration by the General property which will ensue upon non-resistance, is not worth taking into the have indeed resolved not to secede, and not hereafter to set up any claim to a fession, and as the only tribunal who political existence. What aggregation of wrongs on the part of the General Government,-what series of inflictions tence, -- that the ancient commonwealth of Virginia, the States of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Mississippi, and all of us, were but provinces belonging to a consolidated elective nonarchy.--That the General Government was the enormous maw, and the States but limbs to work for its sustanence.

But I must hasten to a close. The dangers of separate action, which are so strongly painted in Mr. Boyce's communication, one would suppose had been thought and reflected upon by our people before this time. They certainly have acquired no new strength, that that they should now be arrayed like goblins to fright us from our purpose .-They excited no apprehension or alarm in our minds when they were all conthat contemptible threat of more doom." ... When thing inconsistency of sion of his communication,-when he rolina a separate nation, is so prepos in regard to it." Yet afterwards he then the manifest duty of South Carolina embraces this preposterous idea to its the Schoolmuster who has been abroad, he has expansed every other resource and welldisparage ourselves when we and he is hopeless of Southern co-operaresire into the insignificance which is tion, then, and not ful then, will be "be in layor of this desperate remedy,"-Now, here is the wide difference between us. He is in favor of secession when us and repent in sackelo co operation is hopeless,-I am in favor

of it while comperation may be hoped for. He regards it as a desperate r. m. edy,-1 regard any tung desperate as no remedy at all, unless it be "that to submit, is to conquer our fate," a say ing which contains much more of poetry than of good sense. In conclusion, would say, that the time has come when every man should make up his mind have been sufficient of itself fully, and express it fairly and hon sily and boldly. If we intend to resist, le the South know it and determine upor their course. If we intend to submit. there is hardly any necessity for a Con vention. We can stay at home and wbmit without making a blowing horn it, as the Georgia Majors have done.

····· [FOR THE HERALD.] Mr. Editor :

If there is any foretaste of Heaven this side of that holy place, I presume it is as evidently felt in the faithful discharge of resistance to governmental oppression as in any other way, for the true patriot can not be less than a chrisnoblest precepts taught g That the difficult book. ture is a mere truism which nobody will | cruckies, disgrace and fraud, in a word, deny. A Southern Confederacy would wholesale robberies, practised upon us by another portion of this Union de-Mr. B's, own premises and argument, it retaliation as stubborn and unflinching as it should be unanimous. And as our

mands at our hands, as true patriots, a legislature has put the ball of secession in motion, we each and every one, no matter however so humble in his sphere, should go to work with a perseverance indomitable and unconquerable in dissevering every link that binds us, either politically or commercially to our unjust oppressors. Why, sir, should men be found amongst us who blame the action. Boyce, "they have resolved not to sive, who are the instruments of our those whose comme enemies in a commercial and pecuniary

point of view. Patriotism, in its broadest sense or key, what can the worshippers be?"

States, and that they will hereafter reand immediately an old Georgian reand immediately an old Georgian reterm, is love of country; and who, sir, wrongs, familiarises men to suffering and unhallowed purpose of benefitting the left us, is to dissever for makes them patient under it, and my North; this to say the least, is preaching inference is directly the reverse from one doctrine and practising another. It cation; still these rough hewn thoughts that of Mr. B., the longer the South is perfect Judaism, betraying us into suffers under Northern aggression the the hands of our worst enemies. The more submissive they will become. I South has long acted upon a more diguis couth they may appear, will give you more submissive they will become. I South has long acted upon a more dignis be engaged in a profession in that State, which though joining, thank they are the same idea of the political corruption of that State, which though joining, thank should take place to incite the whole the practise upon low and pitiful or commercial, and the local place of place to incite the whole games, while the North has grown im-

nity and true patriotism.

I took occasion, in a former article, to mention the abuses of Northern empiricks or quacks, and of their arents, In connection, I desire to ask thathono. rable and most worthy body, the Medical Association of South Carolia, if prompt them, if the love of their ellow account of the long futurity which will beings, connected with a consciousness join South Carolina in resistance they drugs, and that the people are taking to them as the great head of the prohave the knowledge and the reht to spenk, should not constrain the to frown down those impositions. Now, could more effectually arouse a spirit of resistance than the overwhelming as. sumption, that a sovereign State had no associations, nor any thing of the kind, and the protection of her citizens? That in fact she had no crizenship, no exis. trary, if yes is the response, the as good fathers in Israel, come out and denounce them, and every true patrio will follow their example and the ulkoly truffic will be expelled the sunny comes -the gloriously destined Southernconfederacy if she be true to herself, and carries out the advantages lavishly conferred by the hand of heaven, what a glorious epoch it will be in the history of the South, the whole South, when she shall have cut off from the oppressive North, politically, pecuniarily and commercially, and when our trade shall be diverted from that channel of bhody abuses to a direct interchange with foreign nations, who seek not to deland

and disparage us-and no man or company of men shall more richly deserve densed and enforced by Henry Clay, in the name of patriot than they who shall consummate our deliverance from this and burn through the Southron, heart of every true Southron, heart of every true Southron. consummate and explaint pleasure phon our political separation, I am constrained to desire and to advocate a commercial, social, and pecuniary separation, and this above all, is the surest made of effect. ont to fall into the rear, but to maintain fullest extent, by saying that he is not in the position and to advance. She is the Schoolmaster who has been abroad, and we disparage ourselves when we and he is hopeless of Southern coloperate retire into the insignificance which is tion, then, and not till then, will he "be calamines that do await them, has tay and wholesale robbertes

> and I thank God for the time has passed, and that in repentance will be afforded t abus d and over-ridden-y American family. The very fi that we were a part, and I a not the degenerate portion of the patriots of the Revolu us a legal patermony, and a fair pe tion of the awards of an honest ment; not to say a word o tance to usurpation that si been looked for from the le of patriot sires. And wa opon, in all time to come in our inmost souls, that grace to the immortal nan ington, of Marion, of Moul

other distinguished Souther we do not resist, yen, resideath. It would be into glorious for us that we fixed upon our own altar in effort to cast off the yo brothers, than that we shoul grace and a bye-word, not ancestors, but to our fear and the

ting posterity.
It would be fire better, 9
gle should come and that vey the example so nobly set us by our even though a remnant of left to propagate a species that would sooner meet d the bare idea of inequ conviction in my own t rue intention of the I speak of the freedom but another term to d we are every day danger of an increa tion, and the rivitting insidiously placed to trus hearted South the rescue, and brea

a rubbery from the S money, come right or w swoop, our political,

l again orge it upon t those in every w ever, and escrifice his pe bis country -- and show

to claim precedence of South Carolina even looking one time at their degaded that the South stands a band of brothers ready and willing victims to the cause of their country, and in support of her honor, and hurl back with utter contempt the unrightecus efforts of our enemies to purchase us with a mere pecaniary consideration the contemptible pittance of a commission to defraud an already insulted brother. In conclusion, if we patriotism alone is not sufficient to are not wanting in our duty to ourselves, there are many names of Southern putitots and leaders, that shall be placed by
posterity at the side of Washington and
hand can rend the impenetrable vail, we can there are many names of Southern pat. have made them suitable objects of adoration by the wise and virtuous. We there are two parties at the south, a Union have many adopted sons of the South, that are as filial as nations, but many whose adoption is but partial, and who are with us for personal or pecuniary considerations, and should they feel the scourge already applied, and act as they should under the goad, it will prove a blessing to the country; and 1 pray for the day when the whole South will rise far above the paltry objects of a growling ambition, and regardless alike of pecuniary and party considerations, resolve in united and determined resis-

Citizens:—That we have received great grievances from the North no one will deny.
That we should redress those grievances will equally be admitted.
Now to redress them is the question, and in determining this question, we should act from the dictates of wisdom, not from passion.
Now what is the wisest way to redress our grievances? Whatever is the wisest way oned.

grievances? Whatever is the wisest way ought to be pursued, and those who pursue this way, are the true resistance men.

To determine the wisest mode to redress grievances, we must first consider what these constitution in the same of the Union. Slavery has been prevented from entering the territory acquired from Mexico. That the area of the slave States is restricted, while the area of the free States is enlarged. From whence in the future, we are threatened with an alarming increase of the power of the free States. This is the grievance and the danger we as Statesmen should thard against.—Now it is obvious that the only effectual remedy for this grievance and danger, arises from the Union of the Southern States. By this Union they can either within the present Confederacy or without it, either by peace, or of this territory. And it is equally obvious that without this Union, they cannot obtain their share in this territory. The Southern their share in this territory. The Southern States united can either get that share of the rritory in the Union, or by breaking up the

nion, they can get it out of it.
But the action of no single Southern State accomplish this result.

uppose any one State to do every thing i wer, yet it is evident, by such , she cannot wrest to territory from the th. Suppose South Carolina secutor, car

certainly not. Nothing that she ca do alone, can produce this result. evident then that no isolated action attr Carolina, whether it take the form of carolina, whether it take the form of carolina, or any other form can in itself research who may be complain, our ng deprived of the common territory of the fon. It would seem then that secession by annot be recommended as ar bring about this then I be adopted, if not, then i be adopted, if not, then i be adopted if not, then i be about the apparent want has already been said, as well as the alightest reficetion, that the only

oplete and effectual remedy against the grievance we complain of in being Il the recession of a si

If it will we sl

old not. It is necession, it is ite from the band of with the other So going to herself, determining no lor act in co-operation with co-negrieved es, it is a difference of opinion with these ggrieved States, made manifest by action, he disruption of political ties with the to take counsel with them, it is

t is isolation. Isolation is the very anni-funion. Secossion of itself, and in itself ery opposite of Union, and so far from one Union of the South, it would seem as it is a disunion of the South. is apparent then, that seconion itself is a measure of southern Union, but of

let us examine this point. Secession Is viet as examine this point. Secresion if eventuate in one or two ways.

Ist. It will be peaceable, the Federal Government will make no opposition, and South in a will become a seperate nation. The tile of South Carolina.

It will be attended with war from the most the Federal Government.

See first event, a peaceful and seperate fally, I see nothing to unite the South in Republic of South Carolina would be servered, and impotent power, comething

Tweak and impotent power, romething fore or Bolivia, existing by the tolerance great powers. Unable to afford protes.

ould be nothing alloring in this pictory to induce the southern States is the states and stripes, and the he great Republic, associated with of the Revolution, and identified by itself, to range themselves under and as they would consider it be a our system, especially too when the the southern States have reached to the present Union, and are distructful and jestious of the distation of South are line.

When they have refused to secode, and made to force an issue on which we must of no

ble, it is evident then that it will not lead to the secession of the other States.

Now let us consider the other al ernative

hand can rend the impenetrable vail, we can only argue from probabilities and analogies.

dread to see blood shed between South Carolina and the Federal Government on this ground, mainly, that it would produce civil war This I would look upon as the This I would look upon a would look upon as the This I would look upon as the This I w

of Slavery.

I think then we may assume that secession if followed by war will not unite the South.— And as we have seen that the only redress of grievances is in the Union of the South there. fore secession not effecting that Union is no remedy, and should not therefore be adopted.

While secession is no adequate remedy for our grievances, it is a measure attended with great disadvantages, sacrifices, losses and dangreat disadvantages, sacrifices, losses and dungers, which might amount to utter run.

Let us see the practical operation of secession, suppose it is peaceful, and South Caralina is a separate nation. As the we will not have a separate nation. As the we will not have a their mercy, compelled to put up with every indignity they may choose to offer us. History has demonstrated that there is no effectual guaranty of national rights but physical force. We would have no guaranty for our rights. Our commerce and our citizens when they left our borders would be unprotected. Let any one who wishes to see the inconveniences of one who wishes to see the inconveniences of National weakness illustrated, read any page of history and he will see it fully, for this is

weak. England, France, even the Barbary wers trampled upon us.

It would be much worse with a small power like South Carolina, and especially when we remember the great fact that the settled policy of the Great Powers is opposition to slavery. Coming forward among nations, a weak power the peculiar exponent of the slavery cause, we would run counter to this policy, and would experience necessarily its ill effects.

If we could preserve place, our separate nationality would be a poor affair, mefficent to discharge the functions of a National Government. And this imperfect and inefficient Government would be a very expensive machinetaxation would have to be immensely increased, then imigration would take place to a vast extent, followed by the depreciation of property and general ruin.
These would be some of the disadvantages

of a separate nationality, even in a state of peace. If we add to these the evils of war with the General Government or a foreign nation, contingencies, not too remote to be taken into consideration, commerce annihilated, industry paralyzed, the shock of armies, a war taxation, and perhaps domestic disturbances, it seems to me the picture of sepa-And what are all these dangers, privations losses and sacrifices to be undertaken for, to carry out a measure. Separate secession which we have seen is really no remedy for the gricvanees we complain of. r any sacrifices too great, which a success. del redress of our wrongs, would require, a gillant people would be willing to make any sacrifice necessary to a successful vindication

of their country's cause.
But we should not be willing to undergo these sacrifices to carry out a measure, which is no pared with most other nations, supporting and edress of the grievances.

reasonable or prudent man can advocate im find that it is no remedy for our wrongs, that let us not, then, be carried away by passion and take a rash step which will injure none but ourselves. Let us not break off from our sister States of the south. We are passengers it is said its consequences will lead to a but the South.

With them on a common ship, --let us not abandon them, and when the pirates attack the ship, a common danger will inspire a com-

Fellow-citizens of Fairfield District :

mon resistance.

Being honored with a nomination as a Delegate to the State Convention, and it being expected that every one who aspines to that responsible position should rubmit his views to the people on the great question at issue before the country. I most chorefully submit mine, and will endeavor to present them in as brief a manner as possible. I think our Confederacy for several years past, has failed to unswer the purposes for which it was created, and is rap.

up their opinions by large majorities, after warm party conflicts, is it probable, is it possible, that our mere example an example, they suspect, will change their opinions and make them secedef certainly not, it is clear our secession will have no such effect.

If the secession of South Carolina be peaced. It is not a party, I do not pretend to deny; but the policy of doing so at this time, alone and the policy of doing so at this time, alone and unsupported as she is by any of her sister States of the South, I think is suicidal, and will prove rainous to her best and dearest interests. I think it is her duty to herself, and Delay is not submission, but in this case it is a policy which is necessary to success, yea,

eccss irv to our salvation. I repeat it, I am in fiver of resistance to the neasures of the General Government; calm, firm, and determined resistance--but I am the issue, when I cannot see what is to be gained by the sacrifice. We are told by those who are in favor of immediate and separate State action, that it is disgraceful and cowardly for South Carolina to wait any longer for the co-operation of other States. This I indignantly deny. Courage does not consist of rashness, nor cowardice of delay. The bravest of men, in personal quarrels and collisions solve in united and determined resistance to Northern aggressions, and act fully up to the high mark of equality or death, and that at an early day.

A Southern Planter.

To the People of Fairfield District.

The People of Southern aggression and would never make successful head against Southern aggress on and would this ultimately and certainly destroy the institution of Slavery.

In a mark the Federal Government on this ground, mainly, that it would produce civil war too nath revenge at an insult offered, they do not strike till they think they are ready. No one attributes this to cowardice. A Nation is nothing more than a collection of individuals, and the Federal Government on this ground, mainly, that it would produce civil war too nath revenge at an insult offered, they do not strike till they think they are ready. No one attributes this to cowardice. A Nation is nothing more than a collection of individuals, and the Federal Government on this mould once they do not strike till they think they are ready. No one attributes this to cowardice. A Nation is nothing more than a collection of individuals, and the same rule will apply. If you should desire an example of pure and usalloyed courage in support of this position, it may be found at the south. This I would produce civil war too not strike till they think they are ready. No one attributes this to cowardice. A Nation is nothing more than a collection of individuals, and the same rule will apply. If you should desire an example of pure and usalloyed courage in support of this position, it may be found too at the south they think they do not strike till they think they are ready. No one attributes this to cowardice. A Nation is nothing more than a collection of individuals, and the same rule will apply the same rule will be a support of this position, it may be found to a support of the same rule will be a support of t Lion has his tactics in his mode of assaulting his enemies or taking his prey, and does not disdain to avail himself of them as occasion requires; and especially is he distinguished above other animals for his "wait and watch policy." Then, why should the Lion-hearted sons of South Carolina be assumed of this

policy?

We are further told that if South Cardina will seed from the Union, the other Southern or slave-holding States will be forced by that act of hers to follow her example and rally to her standard. This is a non sequitor. What of ment is there in the same of the resulter States to follow her example the el ment a there in the chart was ton on the southern States to follow her example other my part, I can see none. Several of these States have already told us that they are not yet ready to take that step—they have told us so through their ballot boxes by overwhelming majorities, when that was the issue before the people. I should say, then, it would be a most dangerous experiment for South Carolina to do a desporate act with a view of forcing them to co-operate with her. Their pride of history and he will see it fully, for this is the great truth history illustrates. It would be sufficient to refer to the early history of the United States on this point, we would see the to many indignities and aggressions other States would be all that we could reason. ably expect in the event of a collision between South Carolina and the General Government. Such a collision under such circumstances must of necessity prove fatal to South Carolina It is said that South Carolina can seeded from the Union and establish an independent government for herself and maintain respectability among the other powers of the earth.— Let us see what a figure she will cut upon the map of nations. She is among the smallest States in the Union—a mere spot of territory—containing less than halfa million of inhabitants, and she is now set up as an independent nation. Of course she must do as other nations do-have a domestic policy and a for eign policy-enter into treaties and form alliancies—establish commerce and build a navy to protect it—keep up a standing army at the expense of government-send ministers to all the different courts of Europe and Ameri ca, each with a salary of nine thousand dollars, and nine thousand more for an outfit—(for I suppose she will be as liberal to her ministers as the General Government is to hers) build custom homes and pay collectors of with a hundred other things that could be mentioned-and where is she to get all the millions of money necessary to defray these expenses? Out of the packets of the people of course!

It would be impossible for such a handful of population to endure the burden of taxation

recessary to support an independent governstance and depopulate the State. But if they could bear up under all this, there is other inconvenience which those who are in favor of separate and immediate State-action have not, perhaps, duly reflected upon. The insignificance of so small a State, when comcherishing an institution with which nearly the whole civil zed world seems to be at war, would subject her flag to insuit every where, mediate secession. I admit there is something gallant in the conception, and I appreciate the public spirit of its leading advocates in this district, but yet when we analyze it closely and the rights of any other nation on the part of the State, would be regarded by them as causa it is a step which redresses no grievance, and yet inflicts great evils and sacrifices of our selves in its most favorable poin wiew, These, fellow citizens, are my reasons for de-These, fellow entizens, are my reasons for de-sizing to wait for the co-operation of some of the other Southern States at least, before we plunge ourselves into a d fliculty from which we cannot be extricated without their ussistance. I think they should unite with us at once for the purpose of resisting ferther aggressions by the General Government, and of have too much reason to complain; but they think diff. rently, and their opinions are enti-tled to some respect as well as our own. If we do but wait a sufficient length of time, I entertain no more doubt that they will eventually unite with us for the purpose of resistance, than I do that causes will produce offects. If they are determined to wait for further aggressions, I doubt not but that they will receive them, and receive them promptly. Fanaticism, like Mr. Webster, "never takes a step backwards." Let us then, have a little

patience and success will crown our energy, but if we rush madly on before we are presented and obligations. This I hold to be the worst of all Governments, and to operate the most oppressively on minorities.

To most oppressively on minorities. blo abilities, oppose secession and separate State-action. But if my opinions are over, ruled, and South Carolina, whose honor is dear o me, will. unuided and alone, force the issue between herself and the General Government. het ween herself and the General Covenies, as a cit zen and a patriol I expect to stand by her in her hour of peril and to share in her destiny. "May the God of wisdom direct her councils." Very Respectfully,

J. M. RULLAND.